Bussiness and ethics

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Plagiarism is defined as the use of ideas and language of another author as one's own ideas (Howard and Robillard 2008). Plagiarism, or the misappropriation of another's intellectual or creative works, is a recurring problem. It is often problematic to prove plagiarism, but accusations crop up from time to time. Most practices of this type do not result in a lawsuit for copyright violation, but the resultant negative publicity is often punishing. Plagiarism is ethically wrong because it violates individual rights of the author and intellectual property rights (Posner, 2007). The theory of intellectual property advocates specific ways to shape moral character and refine aesthetic works. In education, universal ethical principles are communicated to the student-both through didactic instruction and exemplary action--so that they might be applied in concrete situations. Useful pedagogical tools include examples and lessons found in fairy tales, fiction and biography. Although some idealists believe social wisdom (traditions, cultural conventions and so forth) is the repository of moral principles (Vicinus and Eisner 2008).

The theoretical work or a work of art is a creative process based on unique skills and knowledge of the author. If the author person uses his ideas, this practice can be defined as a theft. I ethics goodness flows from the proper activity of reason. The morally good act is that which is controlled by the intellect. Knowledge of what is right is fundamental: people cannot do the right unless they know what it is (Posner, 2007). Cooperating with the intellect in the moral venture is the human will. The will is to perform what

the intellect judges to be right. In conception of the ethical life, the will is subservient to the intellect. Moral error, then, stems from either ignorance on the part of the intellect or weakness on the part of the will. The two problems of moral development, then, are helping the intellect to know what is right and getting the will to do it (Howard and Robillard 2008).

In some cases, it is really difficult to avoid plagiarism. The most common situations occur in literature and history, philosophy and management sciences. For instance, the researcher can come to conclusions and publish his work but the same research outcomes can be already made by another researcher. In historical and management sciences, researchers use ready-made information and facts and apply them to new conditions or business environment (Posner, 2007). Thus, it is really difficult to read all theoretical works and cite all similar ideas related to the topic of discussion. Hence the intellects of students must be prepared for aesthetically meaningful activity. Their minds must be brought to a point of clarity and sharpness by means of the customary disciplinary procedures (Vicinus and Eisner 2008). When students have acquired basic content and techniques, the pedagogue can then cultivate the students' intuitive perceptions and creative drives. Their intuitive capability probes into the essence of the work of art and the creative capacity manifests their own inner nature (Howard and Robillard 2008).

It is ethical to use the source of any kind and cite it in the research paper. Thus, it would be unethical to avoid citation of a source at the end of the paper or present ideas of the author as your own. The citation should follow a sentence or paragraph devoted to the primary or a secondary source. In addition, the state continues to fill in the gaps that are occasionally detected

by the courts, especially as the development of new technologies from electronic digitalization to distance education via the Internet becomes more prevalent (Vicinus and Eisner 2008). The Fair Use doctrine continues to add to the confusion, but new guidelines such as those drafted for educational multimedia by the Consortium of College and University Media Centers are a positive step. Cutting-edge technologies will also continue to be developed to thwart would-be pirates, such as encryption techniques to curb the illegal copying of movies and music, including those delivered via modems, cable, and satellite (Posner, 2007).

References

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